Catalogue no. 89-656-X2016015
ISBN 978-0-660-02938-2

Aboriginal Peoples: Fact Sheets

Inuit:
Fact Sheet for Nunatsiavut

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Release date: March 29, 2016

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

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. not available for any reference period
.. not available for a specific reference period
... not applicable
0 true zero or a value rounded to zero
0[p] value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
[p] preliminary
[r] revised
x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
[E] use with caution
F too unreliable to be published
* significantly different from reference category ($p < 0.05$)

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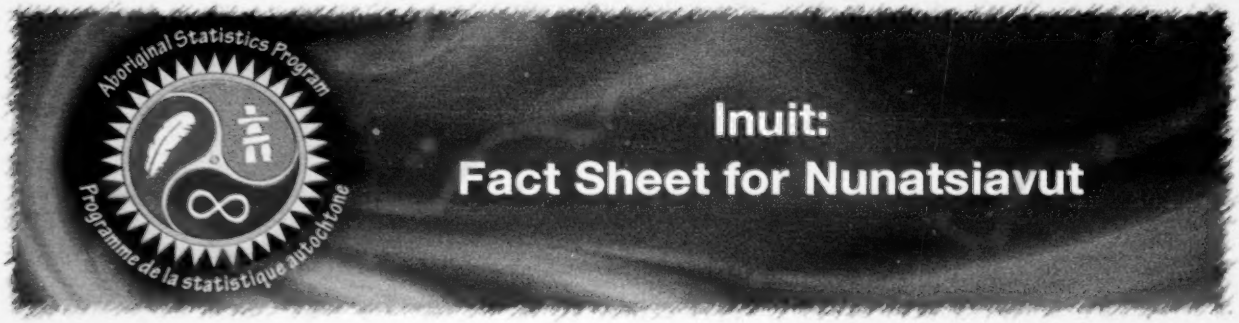


Inuit: Fact Sheet for Nunatsiavut

Aboriginal people account for the majority of the population in Nunatsiavut

- Numbering 2,355, 5% of the Aboriginal identity population in Inuit Nunangat[1] lived in Nunatsiavut in 2011. They made up 90% of the total population of Nunatsiavut.
- Nunatsiavut was home to 2,330 Inuit, with the rest reporting First Nations (10) or Métis[2] (20) identities. From 2006 to 2011, the Inuit population in Nunatsiavut increased by 8%.[3]
- Just under 4% of the Inuit identity population in Canada lived in Nunatsiavut.

Inuit population young

- In 2011, a little under half (44%) of Inuit in Nunatsiavut were under the age of 25, and the median age of Inuit was 28.7.

Six in ten Inuit children live with both parents

- In Nunatsiavut, 62% of Inuit children aged 14 and younger lived in a family with both their parents in 2011.
- About one-fifth (22%) of Inuit children lived in a lone-parent family.

About the data sources

The 2011 National Household Survey (NHS) and the 2012 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) are the main data sources for this fact sheet. The 2011 NHS collected social and economic data about the Canadian population. The 2012 APS was a national survey of First Nations people **living off reserve**, Métis, and Inuit aged 6 and older. The data are for the **Aboriginal identity population**, which refers to people who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, that is, First Nations, Métis or Inuit, and/or those who reported being a Treaty Indian or a Registered Indian as defined by the *Indian Act* of Canada, and/or those who reported they were members of an Indian band or First Nation. It was possible to report both single and multiple responses to the Aboriginal identity questions on the NHS and the APS. The NHS data in this fact sheet are based on single responses only. The APS data represent a combination of the single and multiple Aboriginal identity populations. Nearly all off-reserve First Nations, Métis, and Inuit respondents reported a single identity.

1. Inuit Nunangat is the homeland of Inuit of Canada and encompasses four regions. Nunatsiavut is the Inuit region in northern coastal Labrador. The other three regions are: Nunavik (northern Quebec), the territory of Nunavut and the Inuvialuit region (northern Northwest Territories). These regions collectively encompass the area traditionally occupied by Inuit in Canada.
2. While the National Household Survey (NHS) counts for the First Nations and Métis populations in Nunatsiavut are provided here, data for other characteristics are not included because of the small numbers living in the region.
3. A number of factors should be taken into account when comparing data on Aboriginal people over time. Please refer to the *Aboriginal Peoples Reference Guide, National Household Survey, 2011*, Catalogue no. 99-011-X2011006 and the *Aboriginal Peoples Technical Report*, Catalogue no. 99-011-X.

Table 1
Percentage distribution of Inuit children aged 14 and under by living arrangement, Nunatsiavut, 2011

	Inuit single identity
	percent
Children of both parents[1]	61.7
Stepchildren	9.6
Children of lone parent	21.7
Grandchildren in skip-generation family	1.7
Foster children	3.5
Children living with other relatives[2]	0.0

1. Includes children in a two-parent family where there may also be stepsiblings or half-siblings present. Also includes children in a two-parent family for whom it cannot be determined if they are stepchildren.
2. Non-relatives may be present. Excludes foster children.
Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011.

Almost one in six Inuit live in crowded homes

- In 2011, 16% of Inuit in Nunatsiavut lived in crowded homes, that is, with more than one person per room. Just under a third of Inuit (31%) lived in homes in need of major repairs.

Table 2
Percentages of Inuit living in crowded homes and homes in need of major repairs, Nunatsiavut, 2011

	Inuit single identity
	percent
Crowding[1]	15.9
Home in need of major[2] repairs	31.3

1. More than one person per room.
2. For example, dwellings with defective plumbing or electrical wiring and dwellings needing structural repairs to walls, floors or ceilings.
Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011.

One in four Inuit speak an Aboriginal language

- In Nunatsiavut, 25% of Inuit reported the ability to conduct a conversation in an Aboriginal language. The Aboriginal language most commonly spoken by Inuit was Inuktitut. At the same time, 25% of Inuit reported an Aboriginal language as their mother tongue.

- Based on results of the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 92% of Inuit aged 6 and older reported that speaking and understanding an Aboriginal language was important to them.

One-third of Inuit have postsecondary qualifications

- In 2011, 33% of Inuit aged 25 to 64 in Nunatsiavut had a certificate, diploma or degree from a trade school, college or university.

- In 2011, 43% of Inuit aged 25 to 64 did not have a certificate, diploma or degree.

Table 3
Highest level of educational attainment of Inuit population aged 25 to 64, Nunatsiavut, 2011

	Inuit single identity
	percent
No certificate, diploma or degree	42.7
High school diploma or equivalent	24.8
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	32.5
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	12.4
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	13.7
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level[1]	3.0
University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above	3.4

1. Comparisons with other data sources suggest that the category "University certificate or diploma below bachelor level" was overreported in the National Household Survey (NHS). The results for this category should be interpreted with caution. For more information on concepts and data quality, refer to the NHS reference guides and *Education Reference Guide* on the Statistics Canada website.
Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011.

Employment rates and median total income increase with education

- In 2011, the employment rate of Inuit aged 25 to 64 in Nunatsiavut who did not have a certificate, diploma or degree was 30.7%. Employment rates were higher for those with further education. For example, the employment rate of Inuit with postsecondary credentials was 67.5%.

Table 4
Employment rate of Inuit population aged 25 to 64, by highest level of educational attainment, Nunatsiavut, 2011

	Inuit single identity
	employment rate (percent)
Total	**49.4**
No certificate, diploma or degree	30.7
High school diploma or equivalent	56.1
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	67.5

Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011.

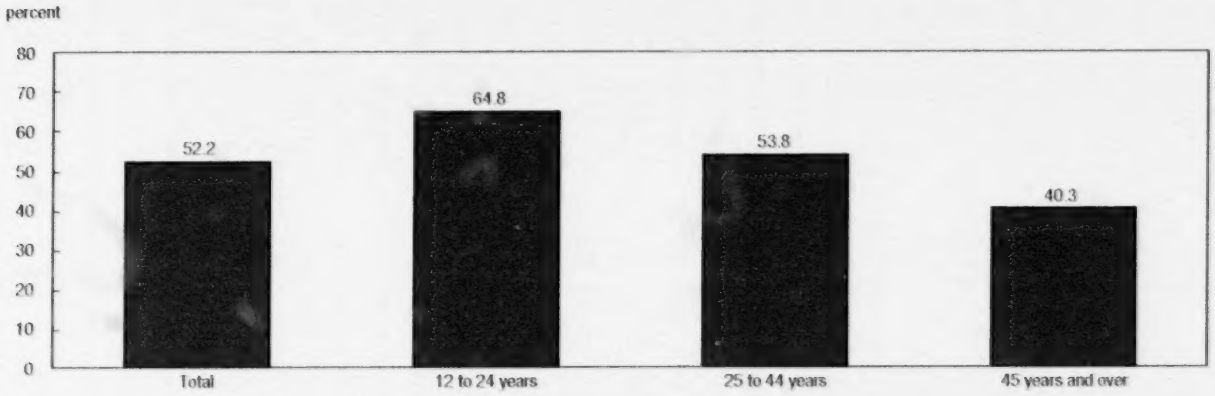
- Median total income[4] was also higher for those with higher education levels. Among Inuit aged 25 to 64, median total income (rounded to the nearest $1,000) ranged from $17,000 for those with no certificate, diploma or degree to $39,000 for those with postsecondary credentials.

About five in ten Inuit rated their health as excellent or very good

- Based on results of the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, just over half (52%) of Inuit aged 12 and older in Nunatsiavut rated their health as excellent or very good in 2012.

4. Total income includes income from all sources, including employment income, income from government programs, pension income, investment income and any other money income. The calculation includes population with income and without income (with an income of zero).

Chart 1
Excellent or very good self-rated overall health of Inuit population aged 12 and over, by age group, Nunatsiavut, 2012



Source: Statistics Canada, Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 2012.

- Almost six in ten (57%) Inuit aged 18 and older reported excellent or very good mental health.[5]

Table 5
Excellent or very good self-rated mental health of Inuit population aged 18 and over, by age group, Nunatsiavut, 2012

	percent
Total	**57.1**
18 to 24	51.6
25 to 44	60.9
45 and over	57.4

Source: Statistics Canada, Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 2012.

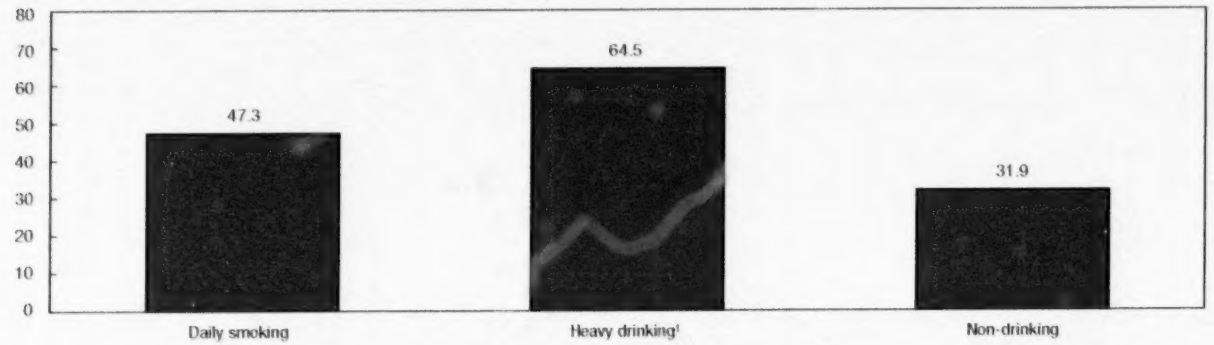
- Over four in ten (44%) Inuit 12 and older reported that they had been diagnosed with at least one chronic condition.
- Among Inuit, commonly reported conditions included arthritis excluding fibromyalgia (12%) and high blood pressure (18%).

Almost half of Inuit smoked daily

- In 2012, 47% of Inuit aged 12 and older in Nunatsiavut reported that they smoked daily. At ages 25 to 44, 60% of Inuit reported daily smoking.

5. Questions on self-rated mental health were only asked of respondents who were providing answers to the survey directly, on their own behalf (i.e., data are not available when questionnaires were completed by proxy interview).

Chart 2
Selected health behaviours of Inuit population aged 12 and over, Nunatsiavut, 2012



1. Heavy drinking refers to the consumption of five or more drinks on one occasion at least once a month in the 12 months preceding the survey.
Source: Statistics Canada, Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 2012.

- For those 12 and older, the rate of heavy drinking (five or more drinks on one occasion at least once a month in the previous 12 months) was 65% for Inuit. At the same time, 32% of Inuit aged 12 and older were non-drinkers; that is, consumed no alcohol in the previous 12 months.

Table 6
Selected health behaviours of Inuit population aged 12 and over, by age group, Nunatsiavut, 2012

	percent
12 to 24	
Daily smoking	33.3
Heavy drinking[1]	58.6
Non-drinking	44.4
25 to 44	
Daily smoking	60.0
Heavy drinking	64.2
Non-drinking	16.9
45 and over	
Daily smoking	46.3
Heavy drinking	69.0
Non-drinking	35.8

1. Heavy drinking refers to the consumption of five or more drinks on one occasion at least once a month in the 12 months preceding the survey.
Source: Statistics Canada, Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 2012.